**1788 – Washington**

Date: 1789-1797

Major Accomplishments:

* Only president to be elected under unanimous approval
* Put down the Whiskey Rebellion (enforced the law)
* Jay’s Treaty
* Left office at peace, debts well managed and on a set course of prosperity

Presidential Rating: Great

**1796 – John Adams**

**John Adams**

- Born in Massachusetts  
- Served 1797-1801

- Vice President: Thomas Jefferson

- First to live in the White House

- Federalist

- Responsible for passing the Alien and Sedition Acts

- Prevented all out war with France after the XYZ Affair

- His passing of the Alien and Sedition Acts severely hurt the popularity of the Federalist party and himself

- 11th Amendment is added to the Constitution in 1798

**1800 - President: Thomas Jefferson**

Date: 1801-1809

Major Party Candidates: Anti-federalists-Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, Federalist- John Adams (1800), Federalist- Charles Pinckney (1804)

Major Campaign Issues: stance on French Revolution, Alien and Sedition Acts, direct tax of 1798

Who won and why: Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr obtained the most electoral votes. Thomas Jefferson won because Alexander Hamilton convinced the Federalist- dominated House of Representatives that Jefferson “was the lesser of two evils.” For the election of 1804 Jefferson dominated.

Electioneering Devices: Jefferson hired James Callendar to campaign for him; Callendar convinced many Americans that Adams desperately wanted to attack France. Jefferson did not believe in campaign slogans.

Major Accomplishments of Winner’s Administration: Louisiana Purchase (1803), repealed Judiciary Act of 1801, *Marbury* v. *Madison,* ended Barbary War, eliminated Whiskey tax

Significant Scandal: Alexander Hamilton and the Federalist Party attacked Jefferson and he responded by using the Alien and Sedition Acts. Jefferson also tried his Vice President Burr for treason; he was accused of trying to establish the western states and territories into another confederacy. Jefferson had an affair with one of his slaves, Sally Hemings.

Presidential Rating: Great

Thomas Jefferson

**Date:** March 4, 1801 – March 4, 1809 (Presidential Term)

**Major Party Candidates:** Thomas Jefferson (Democratic-Republican), John Adams (Federalist), Charles Pinckney (Federalist), John Jay (Federalist), Aaron Burr (Democratic-Republican)

**Minor Party (or Parties) Candidates:** none

**Major Campaign Issues:** Desire to have a closer relationship with France or with Britain, legality of the Alien and Sedition Acts, States’ rights vs. federal power.

**Winners:** Thomas Jefferson, 73 electoral votes.

**Losers:** John Adams, 65 electoral votes

**Electioneering Devices:** “THE REIGN OF TERROR IS NO MORE”

**Major Accomplishments:** Purchase of the Louisiana Territory, support of Lewis and Clark.

**Scandal:** supporting the Embargo Act was not beneficial to the US, but not exactly a scandal.

**Rating:** Average

**1808 – James Madison**

4. James Madison

Date:  1808-1812 and 1812-1816

Major Party Candidates:

* James Madison (Democratic-Republican)
* George Clinton (had initially ran as Madison’s vice president, but later switched)

Minor Party Candidates:

* Charles C. Pinckney (Federalists)

Major Campaign Issues:

* People blamed Madison for failure to reverse Jefferson’s Embargo of 1807

Who won and why:

* Madison wins

Electioneering devices

* Madison did nothing specific to win votes, however there were anti-Madison newspapers that the Federalists released

Major Accomplishments of Winner’s Administration

* Attempted to replace embargo with Non-intercourse act, which also failed and was replace by Macon’s Bill No.2 (1810)
* War of 1812
* Battle of Tippecanoe (1811)
* Treaty of Ghent (1814)
* Hartford Convention and demise Federalist party (1814)
* Henry Clay’s American System (1816)

Presidential Rating: Average

1. Economic Conditions: No trade with Europe
2. Selection of competent advisors: Andrew Jackson as general,
3. Popularity: He wasn’t popular around the time of the embargo, but after America won at New Orleans and against Tecumseh in the war of 1812 he started to get respect. His wife was also very good and making him look competent
4. Safeguard national interests at home and abroad: He was focused more on foreign affairs, and had to deal with the war
5. His impact: Established respect for America on the seas, enlarged government powers

**1816 – James Monroe**

James Monroe

1817-1825 (two terms)

First term elections the major opponent was Rufus King, a federalist, however with the Federalist Party dying he did not have a lot of support in congress or in the people.

Second term elections Monroe ran unopposed.

Major Campaign Issues- National Bank and Protective Tariffs

Devices- song "Monroe is the Man"

Major Accomplishments- Missouri Compromise, Panic of 1819,Monroe Doctrine, and the raids of Spanish Florida

A near great president

The economic conditions were good until the panic of 1819 which was the first panic since the 1780s. This brought much unemployment and bad conditions to the country.

However at the time Monroe was elected, the country had just won the war of 1812 and were pretty optimistic and Monroe was popular among the people as well as in the government,

**1824 –JQA**

John Q. Adams

Average because although his policies were successful, his manner of gaining the presidency caused controversy

John quincy adams was president from [1825-1829](tel:1825-1829" \t "_blank) and had arguably the most controversial presidential election win in history. John Q. Adams ran against Andrew Jackson, William H. Crawford and Henry Clay for the presidency even though all belonged to the democratic republican party (which collapsed after the election). Andrew jackson won the popular and electoral vote, but the presidency was chosen through the house of representatives  and Clay (speaker of the house) chose John Q. Adams as president, who then appointed Clay as the Secretary of state, causing the controversy known as the corrupt bargain. As a president John Q. Adams did a very good job at staying neutral on most issues, and thrived on development projects (internal road and construction improvements like the Cumberland road, etc.). Adam's policies also reduced the national debt from $16 million to $5 million. John Q. Adams also help views to support native Americans and protect them much to the dismay of Andrew jackson and New York senator Martin Van Buren. John Q. Adam's term was quite uneventful otherwise and pretty lax. Adams ended up losing the next election to long time political rival and the man he cheated, Andrew Jackson.

**1828 - ANDREW JACKSON**

Andrew Jackson vs. John Quincy Adams(republican and a federalist)

Andrew Jackson was a

* Democrat
* Representative of the common man

**Campaign issues:**

* Native American relocation
* Bank of the U.S
* Spoils system
* Use of the veto

Andrew won by popular vote because of John Q. Adams corrupt bargain.

**Slogans:**

“Keep cool with old hickory”

**Accomplishments:**

* Reduced federal debt
* Implemented the theory of rotation in office
* Expanded on the spoils system
* Preserved the union

**Scandal:**

* The Indian removal act
* “ Trail of Tears”
* The bank

**Rating: near great**

**1836 – Martin Van Buren**

**DATE:** 1837-1841

**Major Party Candidates: Martin Van Buren - Democrat**

William H Harrison - Whig

Hugh L white - Whig

Minor Party Candidates

**Major Campaign Issues:**

Looming economic problems from the bank war.

**Who won and why**

Van Buren won due to support from Andrew Jackson and the fact that the whigs nominated two candidates to run for office.

**Electioneering Devices**

Van Buren was known to some as the magician.

**Major accomplishments:**

Attempted to stabilize the economy, after the mess created by Andrew Jacksons Bank war.

**Scandals: N/A**

**Rating**: Average

**Econ Conditions of the nation:**

Panic of 1837, and 1839 (Due to Jackson's bank war)

**Selection of competent advisers and cabinet:**

Martin Van Buren retained the cabinet of Andrew Jackson Only replacing one member.

**Popularity:**

One of the founding members of the democratic party. Supported greatly by Andrew Jackson.

**Safeguard of american national interests at home and abroad:**

Van Buren created the Independent Treasury System to keep Federal funds safe. This stayed in effect until 1913 when the Federal Reserve System was created. Sectionalism grew during his term, causing him to sign a lot of Gag rules. These Gag rules prevented the House from printing any petitions, resolutions, propositions and papers relating to slavery in attempt to prevent sectionalism. Instead of prevent sectionalism these actions only postponed it.

**How did his precedents affect the future?**

His gag rules further increased the looming threat that the divisions of slavery caused. Instead of prevent sectionalism Martin van buren's actions only postponed it.

**1840 - William Henry Harrison**

9th President

Presidential election of 1840:

* Harrison ran for the Whigs party with John Tyler as his running mate
* Ran against Martin Van Buren with the Democratic Party
* While Harrison kept the major issues of the time out of his campaigning, at his inaugural speech he emphasised a weak government and pro-slavery presidency.
* The Whig party also hoped to pass a revenue tariff and put Henry Clay's American System in act.
* Harrison was presented much like Andrew Jackson: representing the common man
* Hes known as a frontier indian fighter from the battle of Tippecanoe and as living in a log cabin and drinking cider
* two slogans are: “Log cabins and Hard cider” and “Tippecanoe and Tyler too”
* Harrison won the election due to his military records and the Panic of 1837 during Van Buren's presidency

Presidency:

* Vice President: John Tyler
* Economically recovering from the Panic of 1837
* The campaigning techniques used during the election of 1840 revolutionized the campaigning process.

Fun Facts:

* Gave one of the longest inaugural speeches  in bad weather
* Didn’t wear a coat during the speech
* Caught a cold and died of pneumonia.
* His presidency lasted 30 days
* Start of the Prophet’s “zero-year curse”

**1841 - JOHN TYLER**

**Obtained the presidency from Harrisons Death**

**President from 1841-1845**

**Election of 1840:** **Candidates/Parties:** William H. Harrison (WHIGS) vs. Martin Van Buren (DEMOCRAT)

**Minor Party Candidates:** James G. Birney - Liberty Party

**Campaign Issues:** Country in an economic depression

**Why Harrison won:**

People were very unhappy with Van Buren and blamed him for the economic depression.

**Electioneering devices:**

* First election to campaign with modern campaign paraphernalia
* Harrison’s famous slogan, “Tippecanoe and Tyler too.”

**Major Accomplishments of Administration:**

* Harrison died in 1841 and Tyler takes over.
* Tyler vetoed bills that would have established a National Bank
* “Log Cabin” bill- gave settlers 160 acres of land before it was publicly for sale
* 1842- passed tariff protecting Northern industry
* Webster-Ashburton- ended border dispute with Canada
* 1845- Texas annexed

**Scandal:**

* The first impeachment resolution against a president, as the House of Reps. believed Tyler misused his veto power. However, the resolution failed.
* Whigs expelled Tyler from their party, as he thought more like a Democrat.

**Rating:**

* Failure

**1844 – James K. Polk**

March 4th 1845- March 4th 1849

Democratic: Polk Whigs: Henry Clay

Liberty: James G. Birney

James K. Polk won because Henry Clay was against the annexation of Texas and he was a slave holder.

**"Fiftyfour Forty** or fight"

Manifest Destiny, Mexican American War, enlarged nation (Texas, Oregon territory)

Polk's birth certificate was fake. People didn't beleive that Polk was a US citizen.

**Near Great**

**1848 – Zachary Taylor**

Major Candidates: Taylor-whig.....   Cass-democrat

Major campaign issues:  Spread of slavery, Wilmot Proviso.  Taylor never directly stated yes or no for Wilmot Proviso.  He also owned over 100 slaves, while Cass said no to Proviso

Taylor wins

Election Devices: War Hero from the Mexican American war who won many key battles

Accomplishments:  Urged California and New Mexico to apply for statehood.  He also prohibited spread of slavery in some territories. Opposed Compromise of 1850

Rating: Average

**Millard Filmore Presidential Info**

**Date:** Election of 1848, succession 1850

**Major Party Candidates:** Taylor and Filmore (Whigs) and Lewis Cass (Democrat)

**Minor Party Candidates**: Martin Van Buren (Free Soil Party)

**Major Campaign issues**: Slavery in the new Mexican cession territories

**Why it was won:** Taylor capitalized on war hero status, Democrats split over slavery issue

Filmore was Vice President to Zachery Taylor, succeeded the presidency upon Taylor’s death

**Filmore’s administration:** Compromise of 1850 (strongly supported by Filmore), sent Commodore Matthew Perry to open Japan to trade (isolation did not end until after his presidency ended

**1852 – Franklin Pierce**

Franklin Pierce served presidency from 1853 to 1857, being the fourteenth president of the America. He was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire in 1804 and attended Bowdoin College. After serving in the Mexican War, he was advised by New Hampshire peers for the Presidential election in 1852. Pierce was the Democratic candidate who supported the Compromise of 1850, which is the result of him wining the most popular votes. His opponent, Whig candidate Gen. Winfield Scott did not express enough support of the Compromise of 1850; thus, making him lose votes. Pierce won 1,601,117 popular votes and 254 electoral votes, unlike his opponent whom won 1,385,453 popular votes and 42 electoral votes. When he entered the Presidency he was exhausted from the devastating death of his eleven-year-old son. During his Presidency, Pierce proclaimed an era of peace and prosperity at home, and power in relations between other countries. Also in his Presidency, the Kansas-Nebraska Act which led to the shooting outbreak of "bleeding Kansas", southern transcontinental route, slavery was at the hands of western territory owners, purchase of southern Arizona and southern New Mexico for ten thousand dollars. Unfortunate for him, he was not renominated by the Democrats at the end of his first term Presidency. He was an average president. Franklin Pierce died in 1869.

**James Buchanan-(1857-1861)**

* Ran as a democrat against John C Fremont
* Buchanan won because The Whig party split over slavery, while the democratic party stuck together
* Slogan- “We poked ‘em in 44, We pierced ‘em in 52, and we’ll buck ‘em in 56”
* He was elected by the democrats because he avoided involvement in bitter domestic controversies
* Won because he supported popular sovereignty
* He was a failure as a President
* He almost tore the entire nation apart
* As President, he relied on constitutional doctrines to end the rift over slavery, which favored the south (Dred Scott Case), and failed to see that the North wasn’t willing to compromise

**1860 – Lincoln**

Major Party Candidates: Republican-Lincoln   Democrat-Douglas

Minor Party Candidates: Constitutional Union- Bell   Southern Democrat-Breckinridge

Major Campaign Issues: slavery, divided nation, civil war, slave owners’ rights

Who Won:Lincoln- North was mostly Republican, so Lincoln did not need any votes from the south to win. Other candidates lost because the south was too divided to completely support one specific candidate.

Electioneering Devices: Lincoln spoke at rallies to rouse his party to vote

Major Accomplishments: Emancipation Proclamation, Union victory in the Civil War, Restoration of the Union, Homestead Act

Significant Scandal: Refuse right of habeas corpus

Presidential Rating: Great

Economic Conditions: strong economy in agriculture, up and coming economy fueled by industry

Popularity:Fought for an end to slavery and was thought to be the solution to ending the war

National Interest: Quick end to the civil war and end to slavery in the South

Precedent: slaves were freed and helped to begin civil rights movement that would continue for the next century

**Date:** March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865

**Major Party Candidate:** Republican, National Union

**Minor Party Candidate:** Democrats, Whigs

**Major Campaign Issues:** Civil War, Preservation of the Union, Secession of Southern States, Slavery (though not initially), Reconstruction (in re-election of 1864)

**Who Won and Why/Who Lost and Why:** Lincoln won against Stephen Douglas because the Democrats were divided. The Northern Democrats supported Stephan Douglas while the Southern Democrats supported John C. Breckinridge.

**Electioneering Devices:**

“Vote Yourself a Farm”

“Don’t Swap Horses in the Middle of the Stream”

**Major Accomplishments of Winner’s Administration:** Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, 13th Amendment, Preservation of the Union, Reconstruction, Homestead Act, Pacific Railway Acts, Revenue Acts of 1861/1862, National Banking Act

**Significant Scandal:** Suspension of *Habeas Corpus* (not really a “scandal” but controversial)

**Presidential Rating:** Great

**1865 - President Andrew Johnson 17th President**

-was vice president of Abraham Lincoln

-became president after Lincoln's assassination

-was a Democrat who couldn't reach agreements with Republican house

-wanted South to declare secession illegal and ratify the 13th amendment

-in response, the south created black codes

-Congress proposed extension of freedman's bureau and to overturn black codes

-Johnson vetoed both bills, Congress decided to impeach Johnson

-Senate wouldn't fully convict Jonson of being guilty of violating Tenure of Office Act

**1868 – Ulysses S. Grant**

**Date:** 1868-1876

**Major Parties:** Radical Republicans- Ulysses S Grant(1868/1872)

                        Democratic- Horatio Seymour(1868)

                        Democratic and Liberal Republican- Horace Greeley(1872)

**Minor Parties:** None

**Major Campaign Issues:** Greenbacks(west) vs hard currency(east)

                                          Reconstruction

                                          Stopping KKK intimidation led to a greater poll turnout

**Who Won:** Grant won because of his popularity and the dominance of the South by the Republican party

**Electioneering Devices:** Popularity of Grant

**Major Accomplishments:** Force Act- made voting interference a federal crime, 15th amendment

**Scandals:** Jay Gould- tried cornering the gold market by tricking Grant

                 Credit Mobilier- took profits from shareholdesr of Union Pacific Railroad to Congressman

                 Orville Babcock(private secretary)- Whiskey Ring

                  William Belknap(Secretary of War)- sold Indian trading posts

**Rating:** Below Average

**1876 – Rutherford B. Hayes**  
  
1876 election: Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat) Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican)

Who won and why: Rutherford B Hayes. At first, it seemed as though Samuel L. Tilden was to win the election of 1876, for he had won the popular and electoral vote. However, votes in Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina. After several recounts, a decision couldn’t be made on who the states would go to. This is where the **Compromise of 1877** was made. Provisions of the compromise consisted of:  
  
1.) The 20 electoral votes from Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina were to go to Hayes, winning him the election, with acceptance by the Democratic party and House of Reps.

2.) Hayes was to pull federal troops out of the south. (This ultimately ended reconstruction)

Politicians of the time period saw less interest in African Americans and reconstruction, and saw more interest in civil service reforms. Since there was no income tax, this was a popular way to bring revenue into chairholders and the federal government.

Accomplishments:

Ending Reconstruction

Removal of federal troops from the remainder of the southern states

He was a below average president.   
  
Although he ended reconstruction with the removal of troops from the south, he may not have  pulled out his troops in time and hadn’t put much of an effort to help African Americans anywhere. Evidence lies in the future, with protest by blacks, and police brutality towards them (African Americans).

**1880 – James Garfield**

Term - 1881-1881

Major Party Candidates - Winfield Scott Hancock (D) James Abram Garfield (R)

Minor Party Candidates - Greenback, James B. Weaver

                                       - Prohibition, Neal Dow

                                       - American, John W. Phelps

Major Campaign Issues - Tariff Policy

                                       - End of Reconstruction

Who Won? James Garfield (Had support of north = more electoral votes)

Slogan - None

Scandal - Credit Mobilier, (men who owned stock turned blind eye to corruption)

Rating - Average (didn't do much, good or bad)

**1881 – Arthur**

-Presidency from 1881 to 1885  
-Took office after death of President James Garfield  
-Major accomplishments were:  
   -Pendleton Act  
   -Civil Service Commission  
   -First General Immigration Law  
-Rose above Republican politics  
-Presidential Rating: Below Average

**1884 – Grover Cleveland**

President: Grover Cleveland (1st term)

Major Party Candidates: Grover Cleveland (Democrat)

                                    James G. Blaine (Republican)

Minor Party Candidates: Prohibition party, Greenback party, Anti-trust party, American party, Equal Rights party

Major Campaign Issues: fought political corruption and big-money interests

Who won/lost why: Cleveland won due to his popular reputation of and honest man whose campaign appeared to benefit the common man. Blaine lost due to his image of a puppet to Wall Street.

Campaign slogan: "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine, the continental liar from the state of Maine."

Major accomplishments: passing of the, Presidential Succession Act, Interstate Commerce Act, Dawes Severalty Act

Scandals: Maria Halpin accused Cleveland of being the father of her child.

Presidential Rating: Great/Near Great; compared to T. Roosevelt and Lincoln

**1892 – Grover Cleveland**

1. Democrats- Grover Clevland

    Republicans- Benjamin Harrison

    Populist- James B. Weaver

2. Prohibition- John Bidwell

    Socialist Labor- Simon Wing

3. The McKinley Tariff

    Silver Standard

4. Many farmers were upset with the Republican Party and left for the Populist Party             allowing the Democrats to win

- Panic of 1893

5.

6. Passed the Wilson-Gorman Tariff which moderately reduced duties from the McKinley Tariff

7. Below average

**1896 – William McKinley**

Date: 1897-1901

Major Party Candidates: William Jennings Bryan (Democrat, Populist and Silver Republican Party candidate)

Minor Party Candidates: Garret Hobart and Arthur Sewall

Major Campaign Issues: Economic issues such as gold v. silver standard and tariffs

Who Won & Why: McKinley due to his expertise with tariffs, success as Governor and genial personality

Electioneering Devices: Nickname= Idol of Ohio

Slogans = Patriotism, Protection and Prosperity; Good Money Never Made Times Hard; A Full Dinner Pail

Major Accomplishments of Winner's Administration: Gold Standard Act, Annexation of Hawaii, reformed civil service system

Significant Scandal: Accused of bribery and poor ethical conduct after receiving a lavish $16 million for himself

Rating: Near Great

**1904 – Teddy Roosevelt**

Democratic- Alton B. Parker, V.P.- Henry G. Davis

Republican- Theodore Roosevelt, V.P.- Charles W. Fairbanks

Socialist- Eugene V. Debs

Campaign issues...

- both TR and Parker were very similar in their political outlooks

- later on people seemed to see TR as more of a democrat and Parker as a republican

- the election wasn't nearly as vigorous as the election in 1896

Who won...

- Roosevelt won because of his awesome charisma and his views to be the biggest world power

Election ideas...

- possibly the idea of Uncle Sam's "white elephant"

Major accomplishments...

- Square Deal

- Panama Canal

- Open-Door Policy

- big stick policy (Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine)

- trust buster

- Sherman anti trust act

**1912 – Wilson**

Woodrow Wilson:

Date: 1912

Major Patry Canidates: Wilson (Democratic). Roosevelt (Progressive). Taft (Republican).

Won: Wilson- won more in electoral votes.

Problems during time: Trusts (Monopolies): The Standard Oil case of 1911; 16th Amendment, Federal Income Tax

Slogans: Wilson- New Freedom.

             Roosevelt: Four Freedoms

             Taft:

Wilsons accomplishments:

Underwood Act lowering tariffs

Implemented a graduated Federal income tax  
1913 - Federal Reserve Act  
1914 - Antitrust legislation that established the Federal Trade Commission. 1916 - Signed law prohibiting child labor.  
1916 - Limiting railway workers to an eight-hour workday.  
1917 - Asked U.S. Congress to declare war against Germany.  
Successfully led the United States to victory in World War I.  
1918 - Announced The Fourteen Points as guiding principles to the world after World War I. His allies adopted the "Treaty of Versailles.  
1918 - Proposed "League of Nations" but failed to convince Congress to pass the enabling legislation and thus the United States never joined the "League of Nations

Rating: 1-10, was a 8.

Major Party Candidates

-Woodrow Wilson ---> democrat

-William H. Taft ---> Republican

Minor Party Candidates

-Theodore Roosevelt ---> Progressive

-Eugene Debs ---> Socialists Party

-Eugene Chafin ----> Prohibition

Major Campaign Issues

-Trusts

-Womens Suffarage

-Tarrifs

Who Won

Woodrow Wilson --> Mainly won because of a split in the Republican Party

Who Lost

Theodore Roosevelt and William H.Taft lost due to the split in the republican party over who should be president--> Roosevelt or Taft

Electioneering Devices

His slogan was “He kept us out of War”

Major Accomplishments

Underwood Act lowering tariffs

Implemented a graduated Federal income tax

1913 - Federal Reserve Act

1914 - Antitrust legislation that established the Federal Trade Commission. 1916 - Signed law prohibiting child labor.

1916 - Limiting railway workers to an eight-hour workday.

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Presidential Rating -----------> GREAT <------------

Economic Conditions

Big companies were monopolizing in certain areas. Wilson worked with many trusts  
  
Selection of competent advisors and cabinet (Notable people)

William Jennings Bryan as secretary of state---> Ran for president 3 times later in his life

Robert Lansing as secretary state in second term

Popularity

Came off as a good president in the end. Had many success during his terms but failed at joining the league of nations mainly because he was sick.

Safeguard and further american national interests at home and abroad

Was often considered a man of the people. Set up many programs that assisted the people with jobs.

How did his precedents affect the future

Attempted to set up “14 points” which would help be a safeguard of peace for the world.

**1920 – Warren Harding**

**Warren G. Harding (1921-1923)**

**Election of 1920**

Major Party Candidates:

Republican: Warren G Harding *(VP: Calvin Coolidge)*

Democrat: James M Cox (*VP: Franklin D Roosevelt)*

Minor Party Candidates:

Socialist: Eugene V Debs

Farmer-Labor: Parley Christenson

Prohibition: Aaron S Watkins

Major Campaign Issues:

-U.S. isolationism

-Post-WWI

-Treaty of Versailles/League of Nations

-Prohibition

Who Won and Why:

Warren G. Harding

-Promised a “Return to Normalcy” ( America was tired after the struggles of the

war and the Progressive Era)

Electioneering Devices:

Basically just the “return to normalcy”

**Presidency**

Major accomplishments of administration

\*reduced taxes, especially on businesses

\*high protective tariffs                    main ideas

\*limited immigration

-Budget and Accounting Act of 1921

Significant Scandal

-Teapot Dome Scandal

-Affairs and drinking (during Prohibition)

Presidential Rating:

Failure

**1932 – FDR**

Date: 1932-1940

**Candidates 1932:**

* Herbert Hoover- Republican
* Franklin Delano Roosevelt- Democrat
* Norman Thomas- Socialist
* William Foster- Communist

**Candidates 1936:**

* Franklin Roosevelt- Democrat
* Alfred Landon- Republican
* William Lemke- Union
* Norman Thomas- Socialist

**Major Campaign issues**

* The Great Depression

**Who won?**

* Roosevelt won due to the fact the American people wanted a change from Hoover. Hoover's hands off policies didn't settle well with the American people during the depression and support shifted to the Democratic Party. In the election of 1932 the people showed this shift with a win in all but a few states. The support for Roosevelt grew throughout his term, which lead to a win in the election of 1936, his second term.

**Major Accomplishments**

* The first hundred days
* The New Deal

**No scandals –** Court Packing

**Presidential rating-** Great

**Franklin D. Roosevelt (2nd Term)**

**Date:** 1937-1941

**Major Party Candidates:** Alfred Landon

**Minor Party Candidates:** William Lemke (Union Party) and Norman Thomas (Socialist)

**Major Campaign Issues:** Unemployment, Great Depression, and Legislation

**Who Won/Lost:** FDR - Experience    Landon - Inexperienced

**Electioneering Devices:** FDR - “Remember Hoover!”    Landon - “Life, Liberty, and Landon”  “Lets Make it a Landon-Slide”  “Defeat the New Deal and its Reckless Spending”

**Major Accomplishments:** Housing Act of 1937, Fair Labor Standards Act, and 2nd AAA

**Significant Scandal:** Court Packing Scheme/Scandal

**Rating:** Great

**Economic Conditions of the nation:** Sluggish and Deteriorating

**Popularity:** Support from Wagner Act and Social Security Act, still considered a “War Hero”

**1960 – JFK**

Date: 1961-1963 (Election of 1960)

Major Party Candidates: Democratic- Kennedy/Johnson, Republican- Nixon/Lodge

Minor Party Candidates: Eric Hass- Socialist Labor, Rutherford Decker- Prohibition

Major Campaign Issues: tensions between US and Soviet Union (Sputnik), threat of the spread of communism,

Who Won: Kennedy, the first televised presidential debate allowed him to appeal more to the public, close election

Major Accomplishments: Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, Peace Corps, New Frontier: funds for education, medical care for elderly, economic aid to rural regions, developed Space Program, Cuban Missile Crisis, Nuclear test Ban Treaty with Soviet Union,

Presidential Rating: Near Great- rated lower due to Bay of Pigs

**1964 - LBJ**

Date: 1963 (After Kennedy's assassination) Then again in 1964

Major party candidates: Kennedy- Democrat (partner) and Nixon- Republican (1963)

Lyndon B Johnson- Democrat and Barry Goldwater- Republican (1964)

Minor party (or parties) candidates: Eric Hass- Socialist labor (both 1960 and 1964)

Major campaign issues: Segregation & Vietnam

Who won and why?: (1963) because of Kennedy's assassination. (1964) because of Goldwater's conservative views and penchant for unscripted remarks.

Electioneering devices:Advocating "The Great Society"

Major Accomplishments or winner's in administration: Great Society- aid to education, attack on disease, medicare, urban renewal, beautification, conservation, development of depressed regions, wide-scale fight against poverty, control and prevention of crime and delinquency, removal or obstacles to the right to vote, and spectacular explorations of space.

Rate: Near great

Economy: Struggling immigrants in the northeast (lived in ghettos) poverty, inflation.

LBJ  
  
Date: Nov. 22, 1963 - Jan. 20, 1969  
  
Major party candidates: Served as JFK's VP, when he was assassinated he took office. In the election of 1964 he beat George Wallace in the Democratic Primaries. And went on to beat Barry Goldwater in the election of 1964.  
  
Minor Party Candidates: Eric Hass - Socialist Labor  
  
Major Campaign Issues: Johnson had a poor image on television.  
  
Who Won...Why?: LBJ had 90% of the electoral votes but only had 60% of the popular votes. LBJ had also promised a war on poverty.  
  
Electioneering Devises (slogans) : "war on poverty" ... "The stakes are too high for you to stay at home"  
  
Major Accomplishments of Administration:  
Medicare and Medicaid  
JFK's Tax Cuts  
The Great Society(resembled FDR's New Deal)  
Job Corps  
Elementary and Secondary Education Act  
Head Start  
Civil Rights  
Desegregation  
Protected voting rights  
Job discrimination  
  
Significant Scandal: Escalated the Vietnam War.  
  
Presidential Rating: Near Great LBJ was a great liberal president who focused on domestic issues and really tried to make America a better place to be. His evolvement in Vietnam had tarnished his almost perfect reputation.

**1974-1977 - Gerald Ford**

Was appointed the Presidency when Richard Nixon resigned due to issues with Watergate but first was appointed Vice Presidency when Spiro Agnew resigned because of tax evasion. Gerald Ford pardoned Nixon for crimes possibly committed under Presidency. Ford also favored the Equal Rights Amendment. Ford established special education for the United States.

1976: Carter v Ford

Campaign issues: Vietnam, Easing tensions with Soviet Union.

Carter won due to the appeal of an outside force away from Washington, viewed as a reformer.

Scandals: Some believe that Nixon made a deal with Ford prior to exiting office in order to pardon Nixon.

Rating: Average

**1976 - Jimmy Carter**

Election of 1976

Jimmy Carter (Democrat) v. Gerald Ford (Republican)

Issues:

Character of candidates (public wants trustworthiness- because of watergate scandal)

inflation

unemployment

deficit

Jimmy Carter won because he was a Washington outsider

Devices:

“Not just Peanuts”

“A leader for a change”

washington outsider

Accomplishments:

Camp David Accords->Nobel Peace Prize

returned panama canal zone to panama

Iran Hostages return alive

Below average President

**1980 – Reagan**

**Ronald Reagan**

**40th President**

**January 20, 1981 – January 20, 1989**

***"I believe in states' rights"***

**Presidential Rating:**Near Great

**Ran Against:**

-Jimmy Carter (D)

-John Anderson (I)

-Edward Clark (L)

**Major Campaign Issues:**

-Iran-Contra Affair

-Iranian Hostage Crisis

-Cold War

-Stabilizing the economy

**Major Accomplishments:**

-Reaganomics and the Economy

-War on Drugs

-Immigration Reform and Control Act

-End of the Cold War

His campaign stressed to lower taxes, to stimulate the economy,less government interference in people's lives,  states' rights, a strong national defense and restoring the U.S. Dollar to a gold standard. Reagan had a overall 52.8% approval rating.

**1988 –** **George Herbert Walker Bush**

Major Party Candidates:

George H.W. Bush- Republican

Michael Dukakis- Democrat

Minor Party Candidates:

Ron Paul- Libertarian

Major Campaign Issues:

Foreign Policy (Iran Contra Affair), Military Operations, Birth Control/ Abortion, Gun Rights

Who Won? Who Lost?

George H. W. Bush- Won with 426 Electoral College Votes. Promised “No new taxes”, anti-abortion rights, supported Pledge of Allegiance and prayers in school.

Michael Dukakis- Lost with 111 Electoral College Votes. Democratic Party known for losing presidential races was not a time of peace, and low inflation-, which is an easier field for democrats to play.

Electioneering Devices (Slogans): Kinder, Gentler Nation.

Major Accomplishments: Ordered Military Operations in Panama and Persian Gulf, began effort to lower Federal Budget, signed bill for additional benefits for unemployed workers, passed American Disabilities Act (1990), Clean Air Act, NAFTA (North American Free Trade Movement), START (Strategic Arms Resistance Treaty)

Significant Scandal: Denied knowledge of Iran-Contra Affair, tied to Watergate Scandal (apart of Nixon Administration)

Presidential Rating: Average

**1992 – Clinton**

**First term**

Date: 1992 election (1993-1997)

Major party candidates: George H. Bush (Republican) *vs*Bill Clinton (Democrat)

Minor party candidates: H. Ross Perot (Independent)

Major campaign issues: stagnant economy, huge budget deficit

Who won and why?: Bill Clinton won due to him being a "New Democrat" who focused on the economic issues like jobs, education, and health care. Also, he was young and the first presidential candidate of the baby boomer generation. His running mate Al Gore from Tennessee gained them the southern vote.

Electioneering Devices: "It's the economy, stupid."

Major Accomplishments:

- Family and Medical Leave Act

- Brady Handgun bill

- Clinton's Anti-Crime Bill

- Banned the sale of most assault weapons

- Congress passed a deficit-reduction budget which increased appropriations for education and job training

- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

Significant Scandals:

- failed effort to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military

- scandals in the White House travel office

Presidential Rating: above average

**Second Term**

Date: 1996 election (1997-2001)

Major Party Candidates: Bill Clinton (Democrat) *vs* Bob Dole (Republican)

Minor Party Candidates: Ross Perot (Independant)

Who won and why?: Bill Clinton one again, most likely due to his accomplishments from his previous term and the mere promises that were being made by his opponent.

Electioneering Devices: major campaign spending that ironically reduced voter turn out

Major Accomplishments:

- longest peacetime economic expansion in American history

- low unemployment rate

Significant Scandal:

"I did not have sexual relations with that woman"...oh yes you did Bill. Was tried by Congress for impeachment based on obstruction of justice and perjury, but he wasn't impeached due to the lack on the populace vote.

Presidential Ranking: average

2000 - President George W. Bush

**Date:** 2001-2009

**Major Party Candidates:** 2000- Al Gore

2004- John Kerry

**Minor Party Candidates:** 2000- Pat Buchanhan, Ralph Nadar

2004- Ralph Nadar, Michael Perokouta, David Cobb and Michael Badnarik

**Major Campaign Issues:** 2000- Court battles over contested ballots and recounts

Budget and economy, defense, free trade, government reform, gun control, social security, tax reform

2004- Iraq, war on terror, defense, gay marriage, abortion, education, environment, health, budget taxes, jobs, gun control

**Who Won and Why:** 2000- Election was very split, Gore won popular while Bush won electoral, political issues were not as controversial as other elections.

2004- Public believed Bush could better help situation with terrorism and could better help situation in Iraq

**Electioneering Devices:** Proposed to promote conservative views

**Major Accomplishments:** Cabinet level homeland security, tax cuts and attempt to have Iraq democratic

Ranking: Below average